

THE LYNX



F. Y. ROCKETT, Editor.

Saturday March 7, 1846.

NOTICE.—All communications should be addressed to the Editor of the Lynx. This is important to us.

Legislature.—The following from the Mississippi Democrat, is the latest news we have from the Legislature:

Capt. J. A. BINFORD, one of the Representatives from this county, returned from Jackson on Sunday last, and to him we are indebted for the following information.

The apportionment bill, the subject of so much angry discussion and feeling, had been finally disposed of—32 Senators and 98 Representatives being the number agreed on. The following is a summary of the bill, for a copy of which we are indebted to Capt. B.

Senators.—The counties of Tippah, Marshall, Tishomingo, Itawamba, Pontotoc, Lafayette, Carroll, Yallobusha, Monroe, Lowndes, Choctaw, Warren, and Hinds, each a Senatorial district, entitled to one Senator. The remaining districts as follows: De Soto and Tensas—Panola, Tallahatchie and Coahoma—Chickasaw and Oktibbeha—Noxubee and Winston—Madison and Scott—Holmes and Sunflower—Bolivar, Washington, Issaquena and Yazoo—Leake and Attala—Neshoba and Kemper—Bankin and Smith—Newton and Lauderdale—Clarke and Jasper—Simpson and Copiah—Claiborne and Jefferson—Adams, Franklin and Wilkinson—Amite and Pike—Lawrence and Marion—Jones, Covington, Wayne and Green—Jackson, Perry, Harrison and Hancock.

Representatives.—The counties of Marshall, Tippah, and Tishomingo, four each. The following counties each three representatives: Carroll, De Soto, Hinds, Itawamba, Lowndes, Pontotoc, and Yallobusha. The following counties two each: Amite, Attala, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Copiah, Lauderdale, Holmes, Kemper, Lafayette, Madison, Monroe, Noxubee, Winston; city of Natchez, one, county of Adams, one; city of Vicksburg, one, county of Warren, one. The remaining counties each one Representative.

The new Revenue law reduces the taxation about \$30,000. The following are some of its provisions: Land tax (ad valorem) one-fourth of one per cent.; sales of Merchandise, do; poll tax, 25 cents; tax on slaves, 60 cents; bank stock, 3-10ths of one per cent.; one cent on each head of cattle over twenty owned by a single individual; &c.

A bill allowing pre-emptions to persons who have already settled on the donation land, was passed. Also, a bill extending the time for the redemption of land bought in by the State at tax sales.

The law "prescribing the mode of proceeding against incorporated Banks," provides for the sale of all the property and assets of the forfeited banks, for cash in gold and silver, except the Planters Bank, for which the bonds and coupons of that institution are to be received in payment. The Mississippians remarks of this act that it "will give the quietus to the festering carcasses of the rotten banks in Mississippi."

A bill to divide the State into Congressional districts, passed the Senate on Friday last—ayes 17, noes 14—but its fate is doubtful in the House.

Both Houses had agreed to adjourn, sine die, on to-morrow.

In future numbers we will give an accurate synopsis of the most important laws passed.

67.—The following is an abstract of Mr. Adam's speech in Congress a few hours before the House passed the Oregon "notice" resolutions:

He had the 26th, 27th and 28th verses in the first chapter of Genesis read by the Clerk as the foundation of our claim.

26. And God said, Let us make man in our own image after our likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth on the earth.

27. So God created man in his own image: in the image of God created he him male and female created he them.

28. And God blessed them, and God said unto them, be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every thing that moveth upon the earth.

He also got the Clerk to read the 8th verse in the second Psalm, as follows:

8. Ask of me, and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession.

And he also had another passage read—commanding the children of the earth to go forth, to multiply, and subdue.

He said this was a controversy between Christian nations. The Pope was generally believed, formerly, to be the successor of Him, who gave the command quoted from scripture. The Pope gave to Ferdinand and Isabella,

of Spain, all of this territory. That Spain originally had the title—not very good to be sure—but the same by which England has alone held Ireland. The treaty of 1818 was not, Mr. A. contended, for "joint occupancy," but expressly for non-occupancy.

Mr. A. wanted it determined, so that we might have a valid title to Oregon, by actual occupation—and then go on to people it, Christianize it, and make it blossom and bloom like the rose.

Then was a triumph, of which we may well be proud, when the representatives of the people of Mississippi spurned with indignant scorn the attempt of the locofoco progressives to repeal the amendment to the Brice bill. The mandate went forth last summer that the amendment should be wiped from the face of the statute book and that there should be no place for it in that monument of Mississippi wisdom and justice. And sure enough, ere the members had got warm in their seats, obedience to that mandate was sought to be enforced. The result is before the country, and the original Brice men stand rebuked by the people whom they sought to drive before the car they had freighted with their progressive doctrines; or in other words they soared up on two broad wings, as a friend of ours would say, but to make their confusion worse confounded; the high Court of the state clothed in the ermine of justice, held the constitution in one hand and the bill in the other, and declared that one did not conflict with the other.

Saturday Emporium.—This is, in our opinion one of the best literary papers published in the United States. It is published in New York at two dollars. By sending on two dollars of current funds, persons can get the Emporium and a copy of the wandering Jew.

We see it stated that E. Percy Howe is about to establish a paper at Mississippi City, to be the "Sea Shore Sentinel."

Senator Allen of Ohio, seems to be the great hornblower of the party. Those who know Allen can well attest that when a great noise is to be made, he is the man to do it. But what the party can see in his speeches to admire, and what they can see in the character of the man to admire, is difficult to find out. And yet this Allen is chairman of one of the most responsible committees in the senate over such men of the party as Benton, Calhoun, Cass, and many other great men. Then he stands from day to day, imagining himself the life and lungs of democracy, and talking of war as a thing that is of little consequence. Does any one presume to think that in the event of a war he would resign his seat in the senate fight himself for Oregon? The more cowardly the dog, the more lustily he barks.

We learn that the steamer Lacon which left our landing eight or ten days since with over a thousand bales of cotton on board, was sunk, not far above the mouth of the Yazoo river. The Greenwood met the captain of the Lacon, his wife and a gentleman going down in a yawl, and the cotton bales floating about at their leisure.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

The probable termination of this everlasting quesiop, has been the theme of so many harangues and newspaper paragraphs, and the prolific subject of so many thousand conjectures, that the country must be heartily sick of the subject. For ourselves, we confess, that we are. Yet the question is unsettled; and likely to remain so, we fear, until the fee-simple to that bone of contention, is written in blood upon a thousand swords. A rumor starts from Washington and wings itself upon the winds over all the country, that the question has been adjusted, and ere the glad tidings which we so fondly desired to be true have grown faint and died away, another comes with like rapidity and talks of war and desolation; and thus the great heart of the country throbs alternately with hope and fear. It is the opinion of some that the question has been settled as far as negotiation can do it, but others are disposed to regard it far otherwise. The New York Journal of Commerce, a locofoco Polk paper has the following:

From sources of importance worthy of credence, I venture the opinion, the conviction, the fixed fact, that it is now (this 9th day of Feb. 1846) an agreed point, that the Oregon question shall be settled on the 49; with an equivalent to us of no practical value, and with a sacrifice of inestimable value; in the which, Buchanan and Pakenham are the tools in other hands. A treaty is now being concluded on the basis of the 49; the ratifications of which are to be exchanged—months after Great Britain

shall have reduced her duties on bread stuffs to—per quarter, and after this Government shall become obliged by law, (to continue for fifteen years) to levy no duties above 20 per cent. on British manufactures, except on iron and coal.

Such—a such a treaty will be ratified by the senate by a vote of 38 to 18, Texas settling the question.

The following from the Baltimore Sun does not tally well with the above, but presents a different picture for the country to look upon.

There is still a very great variety of opinions of the Oregon question. Some have asserted very positively upon intimations which they profess to have received from members of the administration, that the question is upon the very brink of settlement—that Mr. Pakenham will make a liberal offer, yielding even more of the country than the region south of 49, in consideration of certain commercial equivalents. Some of those who have been confident of this have to-day expressed some misgivings upon the subject, and now begin to imagine that the administration reckons without its host.

Others think that a deeper gloom has been thrown over the subject by the late correspondence, and by the rejection of the offer of arbitration which Mr. Pakenham had proposed as "perhaps the only" means of an amicable adjustment.

Some opinions upon this subject have been expressed by the two gentlemen who stand at the head of the committee on Foreign Affairs in the House, which, from their position and means of information, are entitled to great consideration. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll said the other day, and in a manner which seemed to challenge special attention, that the representatives of the principal European powers at this government, meaning, probably, France, Russia and Prussia, were all opposed to the position taken by the United States on this question, and hence it was that he pronounced that position as new, bold and perilous, though one that was worth all its hazard.

But just now, I heard Mr. Allen's harangue, before one of the most brilliant and intelligent audiences ever assembled in this country—in which Mr. A. carried out this idea a little farther, and indicated a position which will be startling to the public ear. Mr. Allen expressed it as his opinion, that the British government would call upon the governments of Russia and France to interpose in this matter, not as mediators, but as dictators, and insist that Oregon shall be an independent nation—is independence to be guaranteed by these powers, and to be sustained as a check to the progressive strength and extent of the United States; and therefore, Mr. Allen said, Great Britain would not go to war single-handed against us, but we should have to encounter the whole Alliance in arms.

The Presidency.—A Washington letter-writer says the aspirants to the presidency for 1848, are beginning to show themselves. He says that Calhoun will be a candidate at all events, whether he has the nomination of the party or not. He cannot expect to have the field all to himself, and among a multiplicity of candidates, he expects to be chosen by the House of Representatives. The same writer says that Gen. Cass considers himself safe for that office in 1848, and expects to gain it as the leader of the war-party. Poor Polk, no one thinks of him for the next term.

The Southern Rail Road bill has passed both the houses of the Legislature of this state. The bill appropriates the two per cent. fund to this object, amounting to \$300,000.

Jefferson Davis, about whose position on the "notice" question so much has been said, and so little known, seems at last to have dodged the question when the vote was taken. We do not see his name recorded at all. How is this?

Henry W. Hilliard, whig member of Congress from Alabama is said to have delivered the greatest speech made in the House of Representatives during the discussion of the Oregon question. During the delivery of his speech, a venerable old whig exclaimed. "By heaven, I'm glad we have such a statesman on this floor!" His democratic colleagues crowded around him, with faces beaming with delight. Their conduct seemed to say, "gentlemen, see what Alabama can do?" Hurra for Alabama, and the "Shades of Death in particular."

The editor of the N. York Courier & Enquirer avows his belief, from ocular demonstration, in the efficacy of the "Broochieri water" in arresting the blood from a severed artery, and in re-investing the severed part with a new coating. He gives the following particulars of the experiments:

"A sheep was laid on the table; Dr. Barabino made an incision in the neck and opened the carotid artery—not by a slight puncture, but by a long traverse cut—that all but separated it entirely. A pledget of wool plucked from the back of the animal was laid, and lightly held, on the wound and the water was then plentifully applied. In a few minutes the flow of blood was checked—in ten minutes more it had ceased

—in twenty minutes the pledget was withdrawn, not without some effort—owing to its strong adhesion to the part, and the wound was free from blood, and the artery closed! In five and twenty minutes the animal was walking about the yard. These are the facts as we witnessed them. We offer no speculations thereon.

"Subsequently upon some other persons coming in, who wished to see the animal, an effort was made to catch it, and in its attempt to escape by running around the yard, the bleeding commenced anew. The water was applied as before, and with like decisive effect. There was in the yard another sheep which had been subjected to a like operation on the Saturday preceding. It was brisk, strong and lively, and already the cicatrice in the neck was nearly healed."

Military Affairs.—From the report of Mr. Block, chairman of the committee on military affairs, we make the following extract, is as exhibiting the measure likely to be adopted by the general government.

"The whole militia are divided into two classes; the one called, the peace establishment, and the other the war establishment. For the peace establishment, all liable to duty between the ages of 21 and 20 are enrolled; while for the war establishment, all between the ages of 18 and 45 are enrolled. In time of peace, only those of the first enrollment are liable to duty—excepting those under 21 and those over 30, and ministers of the gospel, and thus making military service fall on only a very small portion of the community, but yet making every man pass through a period of liability.

The bill further provides that all the first class when draughted into the service of the U. States in times of war, may be required to serve twelve months—and one year in every period of three years, if necessary. But their pay is increased by a liberal allowance of forty dollars per annum in lieu of clothing, while substitution in all cases whatever, is now legalized for the first time. This will enable companies or corps by a joint fund, to hire substitutes, or to stand the draught; and each who may be draughted can either serve himself or hire a substitute. The result, most probably, should this bill become a law, will be, that such as choose to bear a part in the active defence of the country will receive liberal contribution from such as remain at home in the ease and comfort of their firesides.

To the second class, including those between the ages of thirty and forty five years, the bill allows the privilege, on a general enrollment in time of threatened danger, to enroll themselves in a separate and distinct corps, and thus become liable to furnish recruits for the regular army in the proportion of one of ten of their number. This position they assume voluntarily, and without coercion of any kind. Should they refuse or neglect thus to enroll themselves, they are placed by the law, in the first class, and are only liable to such duty as is required in common from all their fellow citizens."

NORTH CAROLINA.—A Whig State Convention was held at Raleigh on the 12th, by which the Hon. Wm. A. GRAHAM was nominated for re-election. A most spirited speech was made by the sterling Whig, EDWARD STANLEY, (and several others), and a series of resolutions were adopted, of which we copy only this:

Resolved, That we believe that the United States of America have the better title to Oregon; that, being fully sensible of the awful consequences to both nations which must inevitably result from an appeal to arms, we most ardently desire that this perplexing question may be settled by peaceful negotiation; but, should the course of England drive our country into a war for the maintenance of our just rights or national honor, the Whigs of North Carolina, as in the days of the Revolution, will be found to a man battling with their might in their country's cause.

KISSED BY MISTAKE.

A CUP OF LUCK.—Quite a funny, and at the same time ludicrous mistake is chronicled in the News published at Charleston, Mass.—a mistake in which a fair damsel and a citizen were the principals. The young lady, expecting her father from the eastward by the boat that night, sat up for him. The old gentleman true to his promise, came, and was rolled along from the landing at midnight to his own home in a cab, the driver of which, before letting him out, sprang up the steps and pulled the hall bell. The response was simultaneous, for it appears the anxious daughter, hearing the sound of the wheels and the footsteps, quickly opened the door, and having no doubts, threw her fair arms around the driver's neck, and implanted kisses after kisses on his brown, weather beaten face. The father was left out, and rushed to the support of his daughter, while Jehu, doubtless feeling himself sufficiently recompensed, drove off with a loud crack of his whip.

Judge Clayton, that ornament of the bench and pride of the bar, in delivering the opinion of the majority of the court in the case of John B. Nevitt vs. the Bank of Port Gibson, published last week, introduced into that learned

and profound analysis of the law, some passages of as refined eloquence as the language records.

Here is one, exhibiting a lively picture in reference to the banking mania, that has run round the circle of our country, and radiated from its centre to its circumference:—"The cool and sagacious sons of New England, the impetuous and impulsive children of the South, and the hardy and adventurous men of the West, have all performed the same circuit. By the way, what judge ever was an ornament to the bench, who was not the pride of the bar? Judges, like the infamous Jeffries, may minister to the tyranny of a crown, of like speme in more modern times, may inquire at the grog-shops and taverns, how popular opinion is moving on a given question: yet he who would win a deathless name in Judicial history, a history that never dies and never misrepresents, must climb up to that enviable immortality, not by pandering to a tyrant or a multitude, but by a course of high uncompromising devotion to the principles of liberty and justice, enrobed in judicial science, that will win the confidence and affection of the men who have always adorned the legal profession, and who we trust will adorn it to the latest generations."

STATE OF THE QUESTION.—The Alexandria (D. C.) Gazette, of the 16th inst., says:

We have good authority saying that since the rejection of the offer of arbitration on the 4th instant, by Mr. Buchanan, no other offer whatever has been made by Mr. Pakenham—not is it at all probable that any offer will be made by him until the receipt of farther advices from his own government after the rejection of the offer to arbitrate shall have been made known to it. We speak advisedly on this subject.

The Charleston Mercury concludes an article on the Oregon question with this forcible passage:

"Look back at our progress—at our peaceful advance—our increase of territory without conquest—our augmenting population, wealth and power, and tell us which is the true patriotism that which has secured to us these grand triumphs of peace, or that which would have led us, on every petty pretext, to waste our energies in fighting—to turn our husbandmen into soldiers, our merchant ships into men-of-war, and our money into gunpowder."

AN IDEA—True and Beautiful!—I cannot believe that the earth is man's abiding place. It cannot be that our life is cast up by the ocean of eternity to float a moment upon its waves and sink in to nothingness! Else why is it that the glorious aspiration which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, then pass off and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness?

Why is it that the stars who hold festival around the midnight throne are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that the bright forms of human beauty are pressed to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thiglad streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts?

We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth; there is a realm where rainbows never fade: where the stars will be out before us, like islets that shimmer on the ocean; and where the beings that pass before us like shadows, will stay in our bosom forever.—Butcher.

Duelling and Honor.—We do not remember ever to have read a more pithy and appropriate remark than the following, contained in a speech of Mr. Kennedy of Indiana, on the Oregon notice:—"There has been a comparison here between the honor of an individual, who goes out to fight his fellow man in private life, and the honor of a nation engaged in war. But what is it that justifies war? The vindication of our rights. But what is it, the motive of a duel? The obtaining of a little poor, cruel revenge. I live in a country where we never fight duels, or yield up rights."

General Washington wrote a circular to the Governors of the several States of the confederacy, calling for continued activity in furnishing troops, and concluded with this instructive paragraph:—"No nation ever yet suffered in treaty, by preparing, even in the moment of negotiation, most vigorous for the field." There can be of the propriety and force suggested.

67.—Speaking of the new Tariff bill, the Baltimore American remarks:

The new measure, soon to be proposed, is styled a revenue measure. It should be rather called a bill to favor the importations of foreign goods and to discourage the mechanical and manufacturing industry of the United States. It must favor foreign importations; because in order to raise the same amount of revenue now yielded by the present tariff, a much larger amount of importations must take place. The reduction of duties on goods imported must be compensated to the Treasury by the larger quantities imported. These increased importations, it is also to be remembered, must be paid for—if not by our exports, then by specie.

That the second result of the new measure will be to discourage the mechanical and manufacturing industry of the United States is evident from the fact that the main reductions of duties are to be made on articles which our own people can make and which they are engaged in making. The increased importations under the proposed system will consist of and commodities which must enter into competition with articles and commodities made at home.

A Revenue Tariff! It is so, why are tea and coffee allowed to come in free of duty? There are no articles more properly the subjects of impost duties for revenue purposes. The bill in fact seems to be a sort of half and half affair—a mongrel of neither one breed nor another. Its authors denounce protection, yet make the duties higher on some articles than on others to favor and conciliate certain interests, which are protected interests. They talk of discrimination for revenue; yet there is no such principle consistently carried out in the bill. It is an insidious attack upon so much of the protective principle as there seems to be a hope of prostrating; the rest may be attacked hereafter.

With regard to revenue, it is not pretended that the new measure will raise more than the present; it is not pretended that the existing system has failed to supply an abundant revenue. No; the only charge against the tariff of 1842 is that it is a protective as well as revenue measure. It brings revenue into the Treasury as the new system is expected to do; but then the Whig tariff is guilty of the monstrous crime of protecting American industry; and for that it must be overthrown.

MORMON ENDOWMENTS.—The following is given as an instance of "endowment" business now practiced at Nauvoo:—

"An Indian chieftain from the great plains of the West visited Nauvoo, to receive this endowment in the completed Temple. Whilst perambulating the streets of the city, his eye was attracted by the appearance of a beautiful woman, the wife of an exemplary saint. The Indian immediately went to the temple, and made the very moderate request that he might be given as his endowment the wife of the aforesaid saint! Nothing easier! Her matrimonial vows were annulled and she transferred to her courteous red lover. When ready to depart for his desert home, the old husband accompanied the new one some fifteen miles on his way, and taking an affectionate leave of his former half, returned to the city."

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.—Messrs. A. H. Pegues, J. M. Howry and F. N. Davis, Exec. Commis., will attend at Oxford, Lafayette county, Miss, on the 7th of April next, to receive proposals and make contracts for furnishing 500, 000 brick, a large quantity of lumber, and lime, to be used in the erection of the principal building for the University. They advertise that none but material of the best quality will be received. Particular specifications will be prepared and exhibited at the time.

We would advise some of our large undertakers to put in bids for this work, as we are assured that the payments will be prompt.—H. S. Gazette.

A Valuable Servant.—A bill passed the Legislature emancipating, by desire of his master or a servant named Horace King, belonging to Mr. John Godwin, of Russell county.

The servant says the Montgomery Journal, is well known for his intelligence and skill as a mechanic, which is displayed in many of the important bridges in this section.

He has been very valuable and faithful to his master, and it was while in the service of his master, that he earned for him the sum of \$1000, which he has now brought with him, and is willing to sell for the field. There can be of the propriety and force suggested.